

THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
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POETRY.

A Visit from St. Nicholas.

BY CLEMENT C. MOORE.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads;
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter;
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
'Now Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer!
now, Vixen!
On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Donder & Blixen—
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So, up to the house top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnish'd with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he look'd like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump; a right jolly old elf;
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had not to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose,
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim ere he drove out of sight,
'Happy Christmas to all, & to all a good night!'

For the Saturday Courier.

ISABEL, THE ORPHAN.

A Narrative of Truth.

CHAPTER I.

'They live, and live without extorted alms
From grudging hands; but other boasts have none
To soothe their honest pride that scorn to beg.'
'It is scandalous—it is outrageous,'
said the kind hearted Dick Bellepont...
and as he pronounced the last word, he
brought his hand down upon the table be-
side him with all the energy of his indig-
nation—it was his way.
I had been telling him a sad tale, and
yet, alas! for human nature, perhaps a
common tale—the history of Isabel Man-
ton and her excellent mother.
'They were reputed wealthy once,'
said I; 'indeed, by far the wealthiest of
our villagers. This was in the days of
Isabel's father, Mr. Mantou. He was a
man, perhaps, too high spirited, and haugh-
ty in disposition and manners, to be popu-
lar. He had some aristocratic notions
about him, which were calculated to make
his neighbors feel their inferiority too much.
And yet he was an excellent man in the
main—a kind husband, an affectionate father,
a gentleman and a scholar. He devoted
himself assiduously to the education
of his children, sparing for the purpose
neither pains nor expense. But Providence
saw fit to deprive him at once of the great-
er part of his ample fortune, and of his
promising and idolized son. He never
held up his head after this. It was thought
that grief originated and aided the disorder
which occasioned his death. However this
was, he left his disconsolate widow and

lovely and sorrowing daughter to the evils
of poverty and the unfeeling world's neg-
lect.'

'They could not have lacked the sym-
pathy of friends at an hour like this,' said
Bellepont.

'Alas! you cannot judge of the world
by your own heart. The world—at least
the vulgar, illiberal, and envious part of it,
and that is its greater portion—too often
triumph in the misfortunes of those to
whom they feel themselves inferior.'

'I fear it is too true,' said Dick, with a
sigh.

'And Isabel, I continued, and her mother
were emphatically of the better class of
God's creation—intelligent, refined, accom-
plished. But you must see them.'

'That I will,' said Dick.

'They exchanged their splendid man-
sion for yonder little cottage, where, de-
prived of the luxuries with which wealth
made them familiar, they manage to sup-
port themselves the best way they can,
on the scanty wreck of their former for-
tune.'

'And their friends and neighbors?'—
'Have all fallen from them,' I replied.

'They are forsaken by those who former-
ly professed to love them, and deserted by
those who courted them. Still they might
be happy were it not that scandal is mak-
ing itself busy with their names.—Cold,
malicious and devilish defamation drags
them forth from the fireside, where neglect
hath left them to pine over their misfor-
tunes. But you have already heard the
idle tales that have been circulated at their
expense?'

'And these are without foundation—
false?'

'I would pledge my life on it,' I re-
plied.

'It is outrageous...it is infamous!' said
Bellepont—and he started up and paced
across the floor, as if revolving upon what
he heard.
Warm-hearted Dick Bellepont! well it
is that thy princely fortune bears some
proportion to thine ample soul—well for
the unfortunate whom thy ready hand re-
lieves—well for the poor, friendless and
sick, to whom thy presence is like the an-
gel of healing and peace. He was an en-
tire stranger in our little village of S. Pleas-
ant with its appearance, as he was passing
through it, he had resolved to make it his
residence for a few months, and for this
purpose had taken rooms at the hotel.

It was Sunday, and the bell ringing,
we made the best of our way (as every
Christian ought, and many hypocrites do,)
to church. On the way, Dick made many
minute enquiries as to the situation of
Mrs. Mantou and her daughter. I could
only inform him that the cottage which they
occupied was the property of Mr. Deacon
Styles, who exacted, (as it was said) a
very orthodox rent for it; and that the
trugality of their mode of living had been
thought a rare subject of ridicule by some
of the scandal mongers in the neighborhood;
in fine, that there was no doubt that their
means were extremely narrow.

Upon our entering the sanctuary, what
a bevy of fine damsels made their attacks
upon the heart of my friend, and conspired
to draw his attention from parson Proser's
discourse! First, Miss Seraphina Non-
such, the village belle, came flaunting up
the aisle, with the air of one who is sure
of admiration. Then came Miss Albina
Macklin, looking for all the world like
some of the representations, labelled 'latest
fashions,' in some of our ladies' magazines.
And then Miss Rose, and Jane and Ophelia
Acet, all with their rosy cheeks and
bright glances, challenging the homage of
the handsome and genteel young stran-
ger.

And there came also two ladies—an el-
der and a younger—both neatly and el-
egantly, though not expensively, dressed, in
deep mourning. The elder had been beau-
tiful, and there still lingered around her the
fading traces of former loveliness. She had
that fascinating, amiable, and pensive ex-
pression of countenance which wakes an
involuntary interest, and makes the gazer's
heart thrill within him. It was a face which
one who had seen would dream of for
years, in those moods of despondency and
meditation which come over the soul—a
face touching and saddening in its subdu-
ed beauty, the very *beau ideal* of bereaved
affection and widowed love. And her
young companion with her raven ringlets,
and dark flashing eye, and cheek, as some
one has expressed it, where the rose once
strove with the lily, now too pale for health.
Alas! poor Dick—thy heart is not made
of stone—take care of thyself. They came,
as I have said, and walking quietly and
humbly up the aisle, took one of the lower
seats of the sanctuary. For even here doth
enter precedence—even wealth and pride
draw around them their lines of distinction,
and poverty is pushed to the wall.

Service began and ended, and the edified

congregation broke up to retire to their
respective abodes. Greetings were ex-
changed, invitations were passed, hands were
shaken, and bows made; but I observed
that Bellepont only saw the widow and
her beautiful daughter passing through the
throng, ungreeted and unnoticed, to their
humble abode.

'God bless her,' soliloquized he, as his
eye followed the passing form of the young
Isabel. 'She has the sweetest face I ever
looked on.'

Some evenings after this, as Mrs. Man-
ton and her daughter were sitting at their
solitary fireside, they were astonished at
receiving a call from a stranger. He in-
formed them, to their great surprise, that
he had purchased the cottage of their land-
lord, and had taken the liberty to call for
the purpose of inspecting it, and begged
their pardon for his intrusion.

'It will then become necessary for us
to seek another abode,' said Mrs. Mantou,
with an expression of embarrassment upon
her face, which she was unable to conceal.
The beautiful visage of Isabel became still
sadder at the mention of this new misfor-
tune.

'Nay, madam, that does not necessarily
follow,' said the stranger, in a kind and
gentle tone, taking the seat to which he
was invited. 'I hope you will not find
me a more unreasonable landlord than my
predecessor. But I have been thinking
that, in its present state, my new purchase
will prove a somewhat uncomfortable win-
ter residence to those—and ladies too—who
have evidently been accustomed to
better times. It needs repairs. And it
was principally for this purpose that I have
ventured to intrude upon you to-night.'

The mother and daughter both gazed
upon the stranger in surprise. He was
young, apparently not more than four and
twenty, and bore about him the air, with
the easy politeness, of a gentleman. His
frank, open and handsome face, and the
gentle tones of his voice, seemed to indicate
a noble and sympathizing heart. Mrs.
Mantou settled in her mind, that if the
worst came to the worst, it would not be a
hazardous experiment to make an appeal
to his pity; for she knew that at this sea-
son of the year it would be next to impos-
sible for her to find another abode. More-
over her afflictions were wearing upon her
gentle frame, and sickness threatened to
add itself to sorrow.

'Our means, sir,' said she, 'are nar-
row, and although some repairs might be
desirable, I will not conceal from you our
inability to defray the requisite expense,
and perhaps,' added she, sadly, 'to dis-
charge even the increased rent to which
such an outlay might render us liable.'

'Allow me to observe, madam, that I
think the rent, which your former landlord
informed me, is at present paid by you, is
much too high for a residence of this de-
scription. I will freely myself advance the
sum necessary for the projected repairs.
But in the meanwhile, perhaps, it may be
necessary for you to seek another abode
for a week or two, until we have made
this one more habitable. Have you no
neighbors who would give you shelter
during that period?'

Mrs. Mantou shook her head. 'Our
friends, I fear, are few among our neigh-
bors.'

'So much the worse for them,' said the
gentleman, warmly. 'But, madam, your
health, I fear, is not the best, if I may
judge from your looks....Do not, for the
world, give yourself the least trouble about
it. I have at present nothing else to do,
and will willingly take it upon me to make
all the necessary arrangements, and that
without giving you any additional ex-
pense.'

'You are very kind, sir,' said Isabel,
while the tears glistened in her eyes, for
she was touched with his gentle and con-
siderate manner. 'Pardon me, sir; but it
is not usual to find so much sympathy in
a stranger. I trust you will find us not
ungrateful. We have had of late but few
occasions for the exercise of gratitude, ex-
cept to Him who has thus far given us
grace and strength to bear our afflic-
tions.'

'You have the heart of an angel,' thought
Bellepont, (for it was he) and his eyes in
their turn began to exhibit a kindred mois-
ture. And he warmly assured her that it
should be his care that this last sad cause
of gratitude should not increase.
'Forgive me,' he rejoined, observing the
blush which the warmth of his expression,
and his admiring gaze, had called into her
cheek. 'I confess myself, from this short
interview, strongly interested in your wel-
fare; and nothing would afford me sincer-
er happiness than to chase from this fair
cheek all tears except those of joy.'

He rose, bade them good evening, and
left them to mingled feelings of surprise
and pleasure.

The morrow found them provided

with temporary lodgings, by the care and
at the expense of their unknown friend,
who superintended every thing himself.
Workmen were employed, and at the end
of a fortnight, the little cottage wore a
very comfortable and even elegant aspect.
A tasteful fence was erected around it,
green blinds were attached to the windows,
and the village painter gave to the whole
the highest benefit of his art.

When Mrs. Mantou and Isabel again
visited the cottage, they found, to their
surprise, the rooms carpeted and furnished
with the well known furniture of their bet-
ter days; and they were still more astonish-
ed when they beheld their old piano, which
had been sold, standing in their little par-
lour, and a book case filled with books of
various kinds. They both turned to our
hero, as if to enquire the meaning of all
this.

'You will there find the terms upon
which you are to enjoy these premises;
and while I remain in town, will you allow
me the pleasure of ranking myself among
your visitors and acquaintance? I could
hope also that time may give me a claim to
a dearer title than a friend.'

He left them, and Mrs. Mantou, on
opening the parchment which he had given
her, found it an absolute conveyance, in
legal form, from Deacon Styles, to her and
her heirs, of the cottage, and some acres of
land annexed to it.

CHAPTER II.

In the meantime these movements were not
made without exciting various conjectures
among the male and female quid nuncs of
the village. The wisest of them were for
a while puzzled to expound them. But
the prevailing opinion was, that Mr. Belle-
pont had purchased the cottage for his
own use, and that he merely suffered Mrs.
Mantou to occupy it through the winter
out of pity.

'He will undoubtedly occupy it himself
in the spring,' said they, 'and then who
will be the mistress of it?'

A very important question—so thought
the sagacious mothers and marriageable
daughters of S.

The Miss Blakelys made a large party
in direct reference to this very question,
to which Mr. Bellepont was very particu-
larly invited. All the beauty and aristoc-
racy of the village were gathered together,
and among the rest, somewhat to the
surprise of the fair exulters over her mis-
fortunes, was Isabel Mantou. Poor Isa-
bel! She had heretofore, in her days of
prosperity, seen but one side of human
nature, it was her fate now to turn the
leaf and read a severer lesson. The ear-
castic sneer—the half suppressed titter—the
look of contempt, and the cutting neg-
lect of those who had once fawned upon
her, and sued for her favor—all these were
bitter, very bitter, and all were hers.

'I wish that I had not come,' thought
she to herself, 'I am sorry that I came.
But then the Miss Blakelys were so very
pressing—and I did not wish to offend
them;—and she hushed her unpleasant
thoughts, and strove to recall her mind to
that which was passing around her.

Nothing was talked of but Mr. Belle-
pont...the handsome, genteel, accomplish-
ed Mr. Bellepont.

'He carries a most splendid gold watch,'
says one.

'And plays on the flute to admiration,'
says another.

'He writes beautiful poetry; have you
seen the piece he wrote in my album?' says
a third.

'And is worth a hundred thousand dol-
lars,' says a fourth.

'I wonder if some people wont begin to
think that is rich enough for them,' said
Patty Lovett, casting a contemptuous glance
at Isabel. This allusion to a rejection by
Isabel of one of her admirers during her
father's life, was well understood, and re-
ceived with a general smile.

'Oh, circumstances sometimes alter opin-
ions, as well as cases,' observed Miss Sim-
per, with a sneer.

'Surely this is unkind,' thought Isa-
bel, as she strove to suppress the tears
which were ready to burst forth, 'I do
not know that I have injured them; I have
not deserved this.'

No, no—if thou hadst deserved it, thou
mightst have escaped it.

Her reflections were cut short by the
entrance of the talked of, admired, and ex-
pected Richard Bellepont. He made a
bow particular to some, and a bow gener-
al to the rest of the company, and after
passing the usual salutations sat down.
Like one who had seen much of the *beau
monde*, and that to advantage, his first ef-
fort was to set the company around him at
ease.

'Let me not interrupt your conversa-
tion, ladies, you were observing, Miss
Blakely...'

And having set some dozen of tongues
in motion, he himself seemed to sit absent
and abstracted. It was in vain that Miss
Seraphina, Ophelia, &c., all bored him with
question after question, and filled his ears
with pretty nonsense, they could only ex-
tract from him a simple monosyllable, or
provoke a faint smile. At length Miss
Blakely, whispering, observed,

'I think you are acquainted with Isa-
bel, Mantou?'

'Isabel Mantou! where is she?' said
our hero, eagerly.

'Why, aunt Katharine is giving her a
lecture on pride and poverty in the corner
yonder,' she replied, laughing.

Bellepont started up, & walked towards
the designated corner.

'Miss Mantou,' said he, I am glad to
see you. (She had just risen up, as if for
the purpose of departure.) 'you are well,
I trust.'

But he was surprised to see by her eye
that she had been weeping. He cast up-
on aunt Katharine and her coterie a glance
of enquiry. They said nothing. He un-
derstood it all.

'Good evening Mr. Bellepont,' said Isa-
bel.

'You are not going?'

'Yes.'

'Allow me the pleasure of escorting
you home,' said assisting Isabel in finding
her bonnet and wrapping her cloak around
her he bade the silent and conscience-strick-
en party good night, and left them.

Miss Mantou, my dear friend—suffer
me to call you so, said Bellepont, tender-
ly.

Isabel burst into tears. She wept long
and bitterly.

'It is very foolish, I know, said she at
length, drying her tears, and I am very
childish, I fear. But I have been treated
so very rudely and insultingly, and you
have been so kind—so very kind—indeed
I could not help it.'

I see it all, said he indignantly, those
mean and malicious minds which once fawn-
ed on you, have taken advantage of your
misfortunes, for the purpose of insult. Vile
and contemptible souls! May heaven re-
ward them for every tear they have caused
you to shed. I have heard of your afflic-
tions Miss Mantou, and sincerely do I sym-
pathize with you. You have been tried, tri-
sorely tried. But there are advantages
even in adversity. It calls forth the en-
ergies of mind. It proves its fortitude;
but more than all, it shows who are one's
genuine friends.'

'And yet it is unpleasant to feel that
we have lost the favour of those who once
seemed to love us. I know not how it is,
but many of my former associates appear
to take pleasure in rendering me miserable.'

'Summer friends, my dear Miss Man-
tou, who flee like passage birds, at the first
approach of winter.'

'But I have given them no cause to hate
me,' said Isabel.

'But you have to envy you—and envy
is near allied to hate.'

Mrs. Mantou was surprised at the early
return of her daughter, but Isabel besought
her to ask no questions, and sitting down
the trio were soon engaged in a cheerful
conversation. Mrs. Mantou was very re-
laxing in her disposition, and had a kind-
ness of reserve in her manners, which many con-
strued into pride. But that she was in
fact far removed from any such feelings,
could be read in her mild, gentle and a-
miable countenance, where sorrows and
reverses had left their trace. The truth
is, she found no congenial minds among
her neighbors, and shrunk from their in-
tercourse more through distaste than pride.
She had sought in the society of a husband
whom she loved to idolatry, and a daugh-
ter on whom she doated, amusement and
happiness, and spent her leisure hours in
adding to the treasures of a mind of un-
common strength and refinement.

This evening Bellepont appeared ex-
tremely agreeable, Isabel in good spirits,
and Mrs. Mantou happy. Both contribu-
ted their share to keep the shifting shuttle-
cock of conversation in motion, and gave
themselves up with undisguised interest to
the striking observations & spirited sketch-
es of their accomplished guest. The mo-
ther listened with fondness and pride to
the artless and lovely outpourings of her
daughter's well stored mind, and heard, for
the first time since his death, the silver
tones of her voice gushing forth in unre-
strained laughter. Bellepont outdid him-
self—in his piquant descriptions of the
world and the society in which he had mov-
ed—in his sketches of the characters and
peculiarities of the distinguished men to
whose acquaintance his wealth, as well as
his rare literary genius, had introduced him
and in his critical remarks upon the books
which they had all read and admired—his
delighted listeners discovered an acute &
discriminating mind, as well as a fund of
extraordinary attainments. And our hero,

On the other hand, was not less surprised to find in those with whom he conversed a degree of learning and refinement seldom met with even in the highest circles of the city. He found Isabel not only well versed in the current literature of the day, but a proficient in the Latin, French, and Italian languages, and familiar with the best productions of each. In addition to this, she sang and played like an angel, at least so thought Bellepont.

It was a late hour before he could tear himself away from their society, and he did it at length, with the assurance that he would call again on the morrow, an assurance which both mother and daughter received with equal pleasure. After his departure, Isabel gave her mother the history of the evening—the neglect, innuendos and sneers, by which she had been wounded to the heart, and the coarse, and unfeeling remarks of Aunt Katharine, which had drawn tears from her eyes, and caused her to leave a party, one of whose principal objects was, apparently, to mortify her. And then she spoke of Mr. Bellepont's conduct.

'It was very kind in him, dear mamma, was it not?'

'Very kind indeed,' said Mrs. Mantou, and I will thank him to-morrow, in my own name as well as yours.'

(To be continued.)

Mississkoui Branch Constitutional Association.

According to previous notice, the Members of the Mississkoui Branch Constitutional Association, held their Annual meeting in the village of Frelighsburg, on Thursday the 23d instant. The meeting being assembled, in the Brick School House, was called to order by the Chairman; the Secretary read the Report of the Select General Committee of Delegates, accompanied with its addresses and various other documents, which had been transmitted from the Parent Associations of Montreal and Quebec. After which was read the following Executive Committee's

REPORT:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF THE MISSISSKOU BRANCH CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION:

Your Committee, in communicating to their constituents their proceedings during the past year, beg leave to refer to the Report of the General Meeting held in February, 1836, at which time two Delegates were appointed for the purpose of meeting the Select General Committee in Montreal, whenever it should be convened. They would also observe that, an additional Delegate has been appointed by them for the same purpose, in pursuance of arrangements previously made by the Parent Association of Montreal.

Your Committee will further state, that the proceedings then in progress, by the different Associations, have been satisfactorily completed. The Select General Committee, have held two meetings at the city of Montreal; and at the last meeting which closed its sittings in November last, the result of their proceedings was given to the public. To their Report, and to the documents which accompanied it, together with the subsequent reports of the Montreal and Quebec Associations, we beg to refer, as containing all that had transpired up to that period.

Your Committee, in referring the members of this Branch Association to the before mentioned documents, would be wanting to themselves, did they not express their great satisfaction at the Report of the Select General Committee, and particularly at the resolution unanimously passed at their meeting in June, relative to the administration of Lord Gosford, coinciding so emphatically with the resolution brought forward by Mr. J. M. Ferres, and passed at our General Meeting held at Dunham in February last. Neither can your committee in justice to themselves or their constituents, close their labors without expressing their opinion that the Executive committee of the Parent Association at Montreal, are entitled to the thanks of all Constitutionalists throughout the Province for their indefatigable perseverance in collecting such a voluminous mass of useful information relative to the abuses complained of in the petition to the King and Imperial Parliament.

It is with most sincere congratulations that your committee would call your attention to the result of the recent Elections in the counties of Bonaventure, Drummond and Stanstead, which have all returned Constitutional members instead of Revolutionists as heretofore; and your committee feel confident that when the time shall arrive for a general election, that all the English counties, and many of the Seigniorial ones, will also return Constitutional members.

But notwithstanding the favorable prospects of future amelioration in our circumstances which is afforded us by the progressive influence of Constitutional principles throughout the Province, your committee feel it an imperative duty to remind the members of this association, that the country at present is almost entirely deprived of the protection of many laws that are essentially necessary to its prosperity. A factious majority of the House of Assembly, in contravention of the provisions of the constitutional Act, have deserted their Legislative duties, and intentionally left most of the important laws, in which the inhabitants of the whole Province and especially the Townships are interested, to expire on the first of May and June next. So that after the first of June we shall have no

incorporated Banks in the Province, no beds and bedding and the necessary wearing apparel of poor debtors; also, one cow, three sheep, and one stove, will, as formerly, be seized in satisfaction of judgment.

The country is still, through the factious intrigues of Revolutionary individuals, without funds for schools or public improvements. The Imperial Government has allowed itself to be bearded and driven to the wall, and will now be compelled to adopt some efficient measures to have its authority respected. The commission of Enquiry is closed; & your committee confidently anticipate that Lord Gosford's recall is not far distant.

In reference to the fact that most of the important laws of this province are about to expire, without any provision having been made for such an event, your committee, would observe that it is only the result of that jealous and improvident system of Legislation, to call it by no worse name, of passing temporary Laws, which has been pursued by the House of Assembly, for the last thirty years, for the avowed purpose of embarrassing the Government in any measures that it might feel itself called upon to take for the preservation of British and Constitutional interests in this part of the Empire.

Your Committee, therefore, in terminating their labors, would most strongly urge upon the members of this association the necessity of persevering in the good cause of sustaining Constitutional liberty. For, unless the real friends of the country continue to present a bold and unbroken phalanx, all their past labors and present influence must be irretrievably lost.

H. N. MAY, Chairman,
J. CHAMBERLIN, Sec'y.

Moved by Galloway Freligh, Esq., seconded by Captain Peleg Thomas, and Resolved—That the above Report be received and adopted.

Moved by Simeon Whitman, Esq., seconded by Edward Baker, Esq.,

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Gentlemen composing the Executive Committee for the prompt and able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

The Chairman and Secretary intimated that they could not consistently discharge their duties any further length of time, and expressed a desire that the Association would appoint other persons to fill their situations. After some discussion it was finally

Resolved—On motion of Simeon Whitman, Esq., seconded by Edward Baker, Esq., That the present Chairman & Secretary be again appointed for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Henry Toof, seconded by Simeon Whitman, Esq., That the following persons be appointed the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number, viz.

William Baker, Esquire, M. P. P.
Levi Kemp, Daniel Jones,
Galloway Freligh, William Manson,
Jonathan Selby, John Whitney,
Oren J. Kemp, Benjamin Reynolds,
Daniel Campbell, John Tittmore, 2d.,
Edward Baker, Daniel Spencer,
R. V. V. Freligh, Solomon Squire,
Albert Barney, John Pettis,
William Allen, Daniel Brimmer,
Ephraim F. Hulbert, H. S. Throop,
Ami C. Squire, Frederick Moore,
John Guy, C. R. Vaughan,
Lynd Smith, D. T. R. Nye,
Dr. Chamberlin, Dr. May,
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Capt. Peleg Thomas,
David F. Carpenter, James Lee,
Stevens Baker, P. Cowan,
P. H. More, Printiss Hitchcock,
William Davis, Levi Stevens.

Moved by Galloway Freligh, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Whitney, That in consequence of the resignation of one of the Delegates, and intimation of another that he could not attend any future assemblage of the Select General Committee, which might be convened, that this Association do now proceed to appoint three Delegates to continue in office during the pending of the Petitions to the King and Imperial Parliament.

Moved by William Baker, Esq., M. P. P. seconded by James Lee, Esq., That Dr. Chamberlin, Dr. May and Jonathan Selby, Esq., be appointed as Delegates, in pursuance of the above Resolution.

The Officers of the Association having been duly elected, Jonathan Selby, Esq., after a few pertinent remarks in reference to the present state of the country, brought forward a series of Resolutions, which was read, moved, and passed unanimously, as follows:—

Moved by Capt. Hibbard, seconded by Capt. Thomas,

1. Resolved—That the Constitutional Act, reserves to His Majesty the right of disallowing any Provincial Law, within two years after He shall have received intimation of its existence; and that this prerogative of His Majesty is irreconcilable with the system of unlimited temporary legislation pursued by the Provincial Legislature.

Moved by Mr. W. R. Searle, seconded by Mr. Philip Toof,

2. Resolved—That the pertinacity with which the majority of the House of Assembly adhere to the system of temporary legislation, is a violation of the spirit of the Constitutional Act—subversive of the principles of good government, and ruinous to the best interests of the country.

Moved by Capt. Ruiter, seconded by Mr. Philip Toof,

3. Resolved—That this Association will be bound by their sense of duty, to peti-

tion the Executive against the renewal of any law for a limited time.

Moved by Mr. Henry Toof, seconded by Capt. Thomas,

4. Resolved—That, what ought to have been the intentions of the Imperial Government, in sending a commission of enquiry to this country, have been defeated by reason of the inefficient character of the persons who composed it, and the *ex parte* nature of the evidence which they took.

Moved by James Lee, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Tittmore, 2d.,

5. Resolved—That our Provincial Kettle of State has been so much injured by the repairs of the Political Tinkers, yeclpt 'The Royal Commission' that it requires a new top and bottom, before it can be of any further service in his Majesty's Kitchen.

Moved by Daniel Campbell, Esq., seconded by Simeon Whitman, Esq.,

6. Resolved—That the Imperial Government can no longer have any pretext or excuse for further pursuing its ruinous system of conciliation and concession to a faction, bent solely upon the attainment of its own selfish ends, after having seen the triumphant success that has attended the manly and independent administration of Sir Francis Bond Head, of Upper Canada.

Moved by Simeon Whitman, Esq., seconded by Capt. Hibbard,

7. Resolved—That the immediate action of the Imperial Parliament upon Canada affairs, is imperiously demanded, by the exigencies of the case; and that a resumption of concessions is so far necessary as to put it out of the power of a faction, to again stop the wheels of Government.

Moved by Mr. James Ayer, Jr., seconded by Mr. Ordin Woodard,

8. Resolved—That this meeting views with feelings of regret, the loss of time occasioned by delay, in the appointment of Lord Gosford's successor.

Moved by Mr. Edward Ferguson, seconded by Wm. Baker, Esq., M. P. P.

9. Resolved—That the thanks of this Association and all Constitutionalists in the Townships, are due to the conductors of the *Farmers' Advocate* and the *Mississkoui Standard*, for the able and efficient manner in which they have advocated right principles of Government, and that these Journals have strong claims upon the real friends of the country for increased support.

Moved by Wm. Baker, Esq., M. P. P. seconded by Jonathan Selby, Esq.,

10. Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to carry into effect the Report of the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, adopted by the Select General Committee, at Montreal, the 16th November last, and that the following persons compose said Committee, viz.—

Messrs. O. J. Kemp, D. T. R. Nye,
Elihu Crossett, Levi Stevens,
Edward Baker, William Davis,
Printiss Hitchcock, William Allen,
John Pettis, W. W. Smith,
P. Cowan, Daniel Campbell.

The Chairman having left the Chair, it was moved by Jonathan Selby, Esq., seconded by Wm. Baker, Esq., M. P. P. That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Chairman and Secretary for their services during the past year.

H. N. MAY, Chairman.
J. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.
Frelighsburg,
23d Feb. 1837.

For the Mississkoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE.—No. 12.

Several observations have been made, in these short essays, tending to shew that, of all constitutions of government, and modes of moral discipline and training existing in the world, the government of the fire side is the most powerful, influential and the most lasting in its effects. It gives the ever-enduring tone in modes of thinking, feeling, prejudices and manners to all the members of which society is composed on the great theatre of life. For, the youth who is early taught to 'honor his father and his mother,' by obedience, docility, kindness and filial respect, is, at the same time, taught to be an affectionate brother or sister: a faithful friend, and a good neighbor. He is taught to speak the truth, to do justice, and to be honest in his dealings; for all the social virtues must enter into the character which constitutes that of a dutiful child in connection with parents, brothers and sisters. If he is brought up in these habits, he has no trouble afterwards in acting upon them in all the relations in which he may stand, and in all the stations which he may occupy: because the youth who is a dutiful, loving, respectful son, or a dutiful, obedient, affectionate daughter, in the relations of the domestic circle, is fully prepared to act the part of a good citizen as a husband or a wife; a father or mother; a friend or neighbor; a master or servant; nay, as a good member of the church, under any civilized government.

On the other hand, the youth who is a bad member of the family circle by a course of disobedience, obstinacy, turbulence, a quarrelsome disposition, provoking language, vicious propensities, and falsehood, will carry the same disorders with him to any society into which he may enter, and prove himself hurtful, more or less, in proportion to his abilities, and the extent of the sphere in which he may move. It cannot then, be too earnestly, or too frequently urged upon the heads of families to reflect on the vast responsibility of their station as teachers of that school which is the most powerful and influential under the sun. For here, in the school taught at the fireside, by fathers and mothers all men and women are mould-

ded and formed for good or evil: for a blessing or a curse to themselves and others: nay, for heaven or for hell. Hence, I observe that through the improper training or managing of a family while under the controul of parents, who are most emphatically to the children, prophets, priests and kings: or teachers, governors and judges, a curse may be introduced, and grafted on the stock, which may descend from father to son through many generations. For example, Eli, a pious priest of the Lord, in the younger days of Samuel, the Prophet, for being so indulgent to his unruly children as to lay no restraints on their wickedness, brought down upon himself and his posterity the vengeance of heaven to such an awful length as to be cast off from the priesthood, in his family forever. His two sons were killed by the Philistines, the enemies of Israel, in a bloody battle. The ark of God was taken as a trophy of victory by the enemy. Overcome by the disastrous news, the old man fell down and died, loaded with grief. His gray hairs were brought with sorrow to the grave. Saul, the first King of Israel, through his unguarded conduct brought a curse both on himself and family which no sacrifice could remove. For, though he had been aointed King by virtue of God's command, he was not only himself cut off from his crown and dignity, but also his children with him from the succession, although one of them was eminently distinguished for his virtues. The amiable virtues of his son Jonathan were not able to arrest the execution of the doom pronounced. They both died in one day. The father left a reputation deeply stained with impiety and crime:—the son, a reputation which, for every amiable virtue, as a son, a companion and friend: and for every manly, dignified and heroic accomplishment as a soldier, patriot, general and prince, will suffer nothing in a comparison with any young prince of either ancient or modern times, yet, good and amiable as Jonathan, the friend of David, was, he was not permitted to remove the curse which his father had introduced into his house. He was himself involved in the ruins of his house. Families are, most generally, by the unavoidable course of Providence, deeply involved in the consequences which result from the improvidence, or crimes of parents. The observation is exemplified in the history of Saul and Jonathan, and in thousands of others.

Who has not wept over the misfortunes of the renowned and ancient house of the Stuarts? For six or seven generations, we trace the same obstinacy, bigotry and family imbecility running through the veins of the whole race, until the measure of their iniquity and bad government was full, and then, their lamp was extinguished in obscure darkness. The family vice was preserved among them, as an heir-loom to the very last. It was a leprosy which entered into their flesh and veins. No misfortunes could teach them wisdom. The second Charles, though he had the misfortunes and tragical end of his fathers, and his own miserable exile for nearly twenty years, before his eyes, turned out with the restoration of his family dignity and crown, a sad example of incorrigible heartlessness and profligacy: and his brother James, a dark violator of the Constitution and a priest ridden bigot.

How little soever many may view some sins as insignificant trifles, curses do come as their inevitable consequences, into families high and low, rich and poor, to the palace and to the cottage, down to the present time, which give an impropitious bias or direction to all the future movements of the family so visited. One single act of violence, injustice, cruelty, oppression, fraud, lasciviousness or theft may cut off from society, from self-respect, from the means of grace, and from self respect, and leave the mark of Cain on the guilty wanderer. And when self respect is gone, it may, in most cases be feared, that heaven itself is lost. This moral character is gone, and with it the hope of recovery is fled. Here is the time for a friend to step in and save a soul from death, by pouring into his ear the balmy words of advice and encouragement, calculated to restore the mind to salutary repentance, and the entertainment of hope, that by proper conduct, the stray sheep may yet stand on firm ground.

One single error, especially in the fundamental articles of religious belief, received into the mind, and practically acted upon, may put a family, through successive generations, into a new and dangerous channel, from which they may not be extricated to the third and fourth generation. For instance, a man may very easily fall into an error, which may not appear at first of great magnitude, yet if he allows it so to effect his mind, as to keep him from the means of grace and from the preaching of the Gospel—if he takes an offence at any person or circumstance connected with the congregation where he was accustomed to worship, and then gratifies his pride or passions, by withdrawing himself from their fellowship, and from participating in their privileges, the natural effects of such error, and of such conduct will soon appear. He will lose his religious impressions by degrees. Prayer will be neglected; and a coldness will spread over his mind which has often been known to terminate in the cold regions of infidelity. The younger part of his family, for the want of the fire side prophet and priest, can hardly escape from catching the infection. The next generation will be still worse, and so on through successive ages, all owing to a declension which had begun in a certain individual. The young feel, and think, and act, after the example set before them by their parents, until their habits are formed, & then they are set, set!! It is therefore in vain that we look for much good to arise from the families that are brought up without respect for the word of God—for the means of grace and the preaching of the Gospel; who see no difference to any practically good purpose between the Lord's day and another. They have heard of the Gospel as an idle tale. They

have never enquired what it is or what it means. It cannot be preached to them, because they have no feet to carry them within reach of its sound. Fearful is the consequence of a fire side without the fear of God. It is a leprosy which may run through many generations.

J. R.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR,—In running my eye over your paper of the 7th inst., I noticed a communication signed A. H. B., animadverting upon an article which you had copied from the New York Courier & Enquirer, headed 'More Abolition.' Without desiring to enter into a discussion of the question of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, or of defending the Abolitionists against the numerous attacks that have been made upon them, which seems to be the object of A. H. B.'s communication: I might perhaps venture to say that on the question of slavery abstractedly considered, I should not disagree with him.

There are, however, correct A. H. B.'s views may appear to himself and other abolitionists, some inconsistencies and assumptions in his communication that deserve a passing notice.

In reference to A. H. B.'s assumed dogma that 'all men are created equal,' which he has quoted from the declaration of Independence of the United States, I would beg permission to ask in what respect A. H. B. believes 'all men were created equal?' Having, as I think, found in my intercourse among them that, in regard to intellectual endowments—physical powers—capacity of acquiring and retaining knowledge—temper and disposition—form and stature, they were very unequal, it would be gratifying to learn wherein this equality consists, if indeed that really be the case. The assumption being made in an unlimited sense, was not I presume, intended to be construed to mean equal in respect to civil rights only; as the proposition on this ground would be quite untenable, and must resolve itself into the definition of a learned writer, that, all men have 'equal right to their rights,' although those rights may be very unequal in their nature and extent. A. H. B. will, no doubt, enlighten us on this subject. A. H. B. professes to be an abolitionist and disclaims all intention of a 'resort to arms or physical force,' asserting at the same time that 'we (abolitionists) abide by the laws, & rely upon them and the Constitution of our country for our own safety'; how he reconciles this assertion with the concluding paragraph of his communication is beyond my comprehension. A. H. B. knows that the constitution & laws of his country recognize the right of holding Slaves, and yet he says in conclusion that, the abolition of slavery is the only method that can prevent a dissolution of the Union. If the Union is dissolved, the Constitution must cease to exist. Now, Sir, if Congress in its wisdom and power should continue to sustain and abide by the laws, how can A. H. B. dissolve the Union, without a 'resort to arms or physical force?' Will he blow the cobweb to pieces himself, or will he invite the 'majestic frown of public sentiment,' viz. the will of the sovereign people to assist in the accomplishment of this grand project?

Admitting that A. H. B. and other abolitionists dissolve the Union, does it follow as a matter of course, that they can emancipate the slaves, or is that event more likely to be achieved after the dissolution of the Union, than during its continuance? Moreover, will they be responsible that a civil war with all its concomitant evils, will not precede or follow this threatened dissolution? No doubt many of the abolitionists are actuated by feelings of benevolence towards that degraded race of our fellow creatures, who are now held in bondage, but when I hear men talk of dissolving the Union, and consequently, destroying the constitution of their country, if not allowed the gratification of their own private views upon any matter in which they may happen to be opposed to the law, my charity for the correctness of their motives, to say the least, is very limited. The system of slavery in the United States, is interwoven with the constitution and laws, and the emancipation of the Slaves involve questions of no ordinary difficulty & danger, and the observance of extreme caution will, therefore, I conceive, be necessary in making any attempt to alter, modify or abolish this complicated and long established system.

Although not personally acquainted with the practical operation of the system, I am not disposed to entertain very favorable views of it. I find, however, that some gentlemen, originally from Vermont, entertain very different sentiments, of which I give you a specimen in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman born and educated in Vermont, and for the last few years a resident in one of the southern States, to his friend in Lower Canada:—

'We have, I suppose, one thing here which would be to you a terror, viz. our Slaves. Probably you have not very correct notions on this subject, and if here a short time I doubt not you would soon change your mind as regards this matter. There is nothing pertaining to this wicked world which has not evil attending it. If our slave system has greater evils than most others, we perhaps are not aware of it. Of one thing I am sure, the slaves in this part of the country endure not half the hardships and privations as poor persons in New England. I know I speak understandingly on this subject, and I verily believe there is not a happier set of men on earth than the servants in this part of our country. They do not labor hard—they have enough of the comforts of life—they have no cares as to the future—if sick, they are attended to by their masters—the miseries of debt, &c. &c. never press upon their minds—they are more healthy and multiply faster than any other people in the world. They cannot, therefore, be greatly abused or very unhappy. But why say any thing about this subject? because I suppose you—may have some of the abolition fever, which seems to be raging so furiously at the north. I hope, however, it will subside. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that is, that the less our good friends at the north meddle with the matter the better.'

Thus you see, Sir, that this question has divided the house against itself, and it may be matter of serious consideration for the promoters of the strife, how far they are answerable for the con-

sequences. At all events, we have nothing to do with the matter here.

L. D.

20th Feb. 1837.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A Subscriber will appear next week.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, FEB. 28, 1837.

'The New York Daily Express,' as we learn by the Quebec Gazette, has presented as well to the Canadian public, as to the United States, a long letter from Montreal, written by some followers of Mr. Papineau, if not by himself, in which treason, malevolence, and enmity are poured forth most liberally against not only the minority of British descent, but also against the King's Government, our connexion with Britain, and the constitution itself. With his virulence, the writer very adroitly mixes up a good share of smart ridicule against the colonial office, its present noble incumbent, the three Royal Commissioners, their dinners, their wines, their cheerful civility to the *clique*, their conciliatory measures, &c. Had the gentleman done no more, some allowance might be made for his pen, and his style, but he shews, even in his madness, through the whole tenor of his epistle, that the Canadians, that is, Joseph Papineau, and some half dozen of his confederates, distrust, oppose and vilify every measure that can be proposed for the settlement of our present difficulties, and that no redress of their pretended grievances, short of reigning themselves, supreme, will ever satisfy their wild ambition. It is good to know what they mean, that constitutionalists may not relax in their conservative measures, nor cease their vigilance.

The movements that here and there take place among the restless, discontented part of mankind, cannot but be viewed as dreadful signs of the times in which we live. The world, it is said in all quarters, is enlightened; but if so, the morals of the great mass of people are very far from being improved by the increase of their illumination. We are forcibly led to indulge in unpleasant reflections by an account given in the 'Courier and Enquirer,' of an 'outrage and riot' which took place in the city of New York on the 11th inst. The pretext on which the mob assembled was, as expressed in the heading of their inflammatory placards, 'bread, meat, rent, and fuel.' The prices of these, they proclaimed, 'must come down. The voice of the people shall be heard, and will prevail.' The appeals made to the very worst passions of human nature brought together in the Park from between 5 and 6,000 individuals bent on mischief. After being infuriated by a succession of inflammatory harangues, and the passing of a certain number of mad resolutions, they proceeded in a body to the store of Eli Hart in Washington street, broke it open, turned out a vast quantity of flour on the street, not to be carried away by force for the relief of starving families, but to be trodden under foot, or to be scattered to the winds, until they committed damages on this man's property to the amount of \$10,000 without the least advantage to themselves. If they wanted to lessen the price of bread stuffs, they took an extraordinary way of doing it. The destruction of so great a quantity of flour must be surely felt in the city as contributing to an increase in the price, if not to real scarcity. The police, one would think, was very much in fault, for the authorities had ample notice of what was brewing for some days previously, yet nothing effectual was done until the work of destruction became so alarming as to induce private citizens to fly to the assistance of the police.

It gives us much pleasure that the friends of the constitution and of British connexion, turned out so well as they did on Thursday last, and passed the Resolutions which we give on our second page. In these Resolutions, a very respectable number of the free holders of the county, notwithstanding the depth of the drifts, have met together, and have given expression to their feelings and sentiments, which shew that they are 'good men and true.' We shall, perhaps, recur to them in our next.

The Herald, of Thursday last, has not been received at the Post Office in this village.

STANSTEAD ELECTION OF 1834.

Facts from the Journals of the Assembly.

Jan. 13. Petition of Marcus Child against the return of Wright Chamberlin, on an

allegation that the said M. Child had a majority of the votes on the Poll Book; presented by Mr. Lafontaine.

Jan. 17. Referred to the committee of Privileges and Elections.

Jan. 20. Petition of Wright Chamberlin, the sitting Member, praying for a scrutiny to ascertain who had the majority of legal votes; referred to the same committee.

Feb. 15. (Saturday.) Mr. Bourdages reports Mr. Child duly elected, & reserves the question of a scrutiny: referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

Monday, Feb. 17. The sitting member petitions to have the matter tried according to the law regulating the trial of controverted elections; referred to a committee of the whole.

Same day, House having been in committee on the 92 Resolutions; the order is postponed.

Feb. 18. House again in committee on 92 Resolutions. Members present 80, 28 of whom withdrew on an understanding that no further opposition should be made; afterwards, in this sitting, Mr. Child was declared duly elected: yeas 50, nays 2.

Jan. 19. Mr. Child takes his seat in the House, and votes for changing the constitution of the Legislative Council.

N. B. He had declared at a public dinner in the Townships, some time before, that he was opposed to this change of established constitution, which had been voted by the Assembly in 1833.

It is rumoured in Quebec, that the decision of His Majesty has been received with regard to the charges preferred last winter by the House of Assembly, against various officers of the Provincial Government. We give the rumours as we find them in the Quebec Gazette.

It is stated the suspension of the Hon. W. B. Felton, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been confirmed by the Home Government, chiefly on the ground of the grant of land to his family, which was disapproved of by the Colonial Minister some years ago.

That Mr. Whitcher, Sheriff of the District of St. Francis, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him, as also Mr. Justice Fletcher, of the same District.

That the dismissal of Mr. Chisholm from the offices of clerk of the peace and Coroner of the District of Three Rivers, has been approved of, on the grounds of his not having regularly accounted for and transmitted some public money.

That the charges against Mr. Justice Thompson of the District of Gaspé, and the Hon. Mr. Guy, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, have not been substantiated. *Mont. Her.*

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR,—There are many conjectures respecting the course which will be adopted by the British Government for the settlement of the difficulties of this Province, which have nearly sapped the very foundation of Government, and made it a mere nullity, but it is probable that one of the measures will be adopted, viz:—1. An increase in the Legislative Council, so as to give the French a majority therein, and a total surrender of all the revenues claimed by the House of Assembly, without an adequate Civil List; 2d. An Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada—and 3d. A repeal of the Constitutional Act 31st Geo. III. and to substitute that of the 14th Geo. III. until such time as British interests could secure an equal representation by the promotion of Emigration. With respect to the first, it is not very probable that such a course would be adopted, yet we should not be amazed at any thing that should happen, if we are to draw our inferences from former concessions, but all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, are entitled to equal rights and privileges without distinction of birth and origin, and any measure whereby the rights of any portion of them would be infringed, would be denounce as tyrannical by every liberal minded man. We, as subjects of British origin, want no advantages over our fellow-subjects of French origin, all we want are equal rights; and although we could not throw off our allegiance, and be the foremost to demand a separation from the British Government, as has been hinted by some, without a total abandonment of principle, and merely because weak and irresolute, Ministers are ready to sacrifice our rights at the shrine of a French faction, yet trouble and internal difficulties will never cease until such time as the rights of all are secured. With respect to the second, Mr. Editor, you have already most ably shown in your columns the fallacy of such a measure in the present state of the two Provinces, by a statement in round numbers, of the constitutional and liberal members, whereby the latter in the joint Legislature, would have a majority, therefore, it would only be making matters worse as any arbitrary division of counties by the Imperial Parliament, would be repugnant to the first principles of justice, and to that very constitution which we so zealously uphold. And with respect to the third and last, Mr. Editor, although it may appear to some as contrary to the first principles of freedom, yet I am humbly of opinion, that in the present state of affairs, a repeal of so much of the 31st Geo. III. (as far as relates to Lower Canada,) would be the most likely to answer, as it would inevitably put down that faction which is opposed to every thing that is British, and whose cravings and fanatic vagaries will alone be satisfied by revolution, and carnage. Yes; by a suspension of

that act, until such times as British property would have an equal representation in the Legislature by the promotion of emigration under a regular system organized by the British Government, then an union might be effected with safety, & the interests of both Provinces would bring them together, as they were never intended by nature to be separate. By that period the majority of the Canadians would be better educated and more enlightened, and would know more how to appreciate the blessings of British Institutions, and their ambitious Demagogues would sink into the shades of everlasting disgrace, and enjoy that bitterness of remorse which their revolutionary designs so justly merit. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let Ministers beware of introducing such measures whereby precedents may be claimed by other colonies, Lower Canada has already taken the lead, and her internal discords were the cause of the production of the celebrated Despatches from Lord Glenelg to Sir Francis Bond Head, whereby Upper Canada and New Brunswick got what they did. So far so good, but Ministers must beware of conceding to Lower Canada beyond what those despatches contain, as one colony is even jealous of the other, and whatever is given to one, the other will claim of right.

Y. Z.

Quebec, 14th February, 1837.

LOWER CANADA PROJECTS AND PROSPECTS.

The intentions of men are of far less importance than their acts. This is eminently true of men in public stations, whose acts influence the affairs of a community. Whatever may have been their motives or intentions, if their acts produce mischievous consequences, their authors must be condemned as incapable or wicked. If the natural consequences of the acts were to produce results favorable to their ambition or selfish gratification, or the establishing of arbitrary power in themselves, or immediate connections, it may be inferred that they forswore them, and did not hesitate to attempt their attainment at all risks.

What was the natural result of the attempts commenced in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada in 1831, to subvert the established Constitution of the country by the destruction of one of the branches of the legislative authority? Most assuredly, to place the whole of that authority in the Assembly itself, at least the exclusive initiatory legislative power; nay, further, seeing the peculiar circumstances of the population of Lower Canada, the natural result was to place the whole power of the government, legislative and judiciary in the hands of the leaders for the time being of one class of the population as regards national origin, so distinctly marked in this country.

What was this but the establishment of the most odious kind of arbitrary power, in the hands of the representatives of that class, which in the end must have proved fatal to all classes. Where, in that case would be the check which, constitutionally the representative body ought to form over the public taxation, and abuse of power, if it made and unmade all laws, raised money as it pleased by taxes, disposed of it in favor of itself and its friends and supporters among a particular national class influenced by the prejudices and feelings connected therewith, and forming the majority? Where would be the check on the abuses of power, when all power, centered in the House of Assembly, and one particular class of its constituents, whose test of eligibility would be, are you of our national origin? or, will you approve and support our pretensions to the combining of all power in the majority of our class?

When our vanity, ambition or selfish interests are concerned, we are all carried away by an under current, which we frequently do not perceive and which we often take pains to conceal from ourselves and others; but it is difficult to believe that several of the majority of the House of Assembly in 1833, when the project of subverting the established constitution was decidedly sanctioned by that House, did not perceive the natural consequences of their project? If there were any such, they have incurred a heavy responsibility before God and man.

During four years they have perseveringly sacrificed the quiet and happiness of the inhabitants of the province of all classes and national origin, to this project of arbitrary power for themselves and their class; they have wasted the public resources, retarded the public prosperity; answered with contumely and insult the most liberal and conciliatory proposals repeatedly submitted, even to humiliation, by the British Government, since 1831, endangering the peace of the province, and that high character for loyalty and honor which it had obtained.

The manifesto adopted by the Assembly in 1834, in the shape of resolutions, has probably been read by few out of the province, and certainly not by many in it; but it will remain on record, when contrasted with the despatches of his Majesty's Secretaries of State for the colonies, a melancholy monument of ingratitude, passion, prejudice, presumptuous ambition and error.

Preservation of Grain, &c. from mice.—Mr. McDonald, from Scalpa, in the Hebrides, having some years ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre and the top of each stack or mow, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint with the leaves on,

and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and other articles kept in store, and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry on the article to be preserved. From these results it must be inferred, mice have an antipathy to the smell of mint; if so, it may be worth experiment, to scatter a few drops of oil of peppermint, in pantries and places where they frequent, as the effect will probably be the same.

Mr. Uried,

In St. Armand East, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. P. Reid, Mr. Franklin Chadborn, to Mrs. Cynthia Cross, Widow of the late Thomas Cross.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. John, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississkoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Putton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Monday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH, } Proprietors.
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS.
H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, }
February, 1837.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will pay six shillings and three pence per bushel for good

Flax Seed,

delivered at his Store.

ABEL HULBERT.

Frelighsburg, Feb. 14th, 1837. V2—45tf

Tenders

WILL be received by the Subscriber, for

150,000 Brick

Apply to

Nelsonville, 11th Feb. 1837. P. COWAN. 45—tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber will pay nine pence a bushel for good house

Ashes,

In Goods.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 27th Jan., 1837. V2—48tf

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT, —ALSO—

Merchandize,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2—35tf



Extract of the Treasury Instructions to the Commissioner of the Crown Lands....

That Public Notice should be given in each district in every year, stating the names of the persons who may be in arrears either for the Instalments of their purchase money, or for the Quit Rents; and that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales for the following year, that the lands in respect of which the Instalments or Quit Rents may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales, and if any surplus of the produce of the sales of each lot should remain after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land, who are default in payment.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, 27th December, 1836.

In conformity with the foregoing instructions, a map of the persons in arrears for Instalment or Quit Rent, on the 31st day of December instant, will be published in the several Districts of this Province, on the FIRST day of MARCH, next, and the further proceedings required to carry into effect the conditions contained in the License of Occupation, will take place at the ensuing Annual Sale.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

The Quebec Gazette, Old Canadian, Mercury, Montreal Gazette, Herald, Courier, Vindicator, Minerve, Ami du peuple, Transcript, Mississkoui Standard, Farmers' Advocate will insert the above once a fortnight each, until the first of March, 1837. V2—43

RAIL-ROAD LINE



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK. Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d. LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.

SALT!!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT also general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Notice.

THE Subscribers would say to their friend and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery & Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAFFEE & BURLESON.

West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,
25 do. H. S. do.
15 do. Souchang do.
10 do. Hyson do.
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
25 Kegs Tobacco,
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

dish do.
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,
40 Matts Capia,
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,
2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,
and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by

Dec. 6, 1836. W. W. SMITH. V2—35tf

Dry Goods!!

THE Subscribers offer the following articles for sale, at a moderate advance upon the sterling cost, with a view to closing off their stock previous to receiving their Spring importations

Cloths,

of various qualities and colors.

Pilot Cloths, Mohair Coatings, Paddings, Guernsey Frocks, Irish Knit 1-2 Hose,

a general assortment of

Hosiery and Gloves, Buckskins, Flannels, Cassinets, Moreens, Shalloons, Merinoes, Bombazeens, Bombazetts, Lastings, light and dark fancy Vestings, Counterpanes, Hossacks, Gros-de-Naples, Crapes, Velvets & Velveteens, Ribbons, Sewing Silks & Twists, Grey Domestic Cotton, Beetle and Loom Shirtings, Cotton Ticks, light and dark Prints, Chalis dress Patterns, Checked Poplins Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Apron Checks, two Blue and Turkey Stripes and Checks, Britannias and fancy pocket Handkerchiefs, Bark Silk do. Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull and Book Muslins, Widows Lawn, Plain and figured Bobbinet, L'Isle and Bobbinet Laces, Quillings, Linen and Union drills, Table Covers, Hats, Braces, Stocks, Writing Paper, Sealing Wax, Threads, Spool Cottons, Buttons and Cotton Balls.

TERMS—6 months credit on furnishing approved paper.—For a note @ 3 months, 2 1-2 per cent. discount & 5 per cent. allowed for cash.

MITTLEBERGER & FLATT.

Montreal, 21st Dec., 1836. V2 39—0w

ORAL.

ON THE NUMBERS IN DANIEL.

When *Numbers* are given in any Prophecy in the Word of God, we may be sure that they are given both to inform us beforehand of the time when those things shall come to pass, that when the time comes we may prepare ourselves for the accomplishment; and also that we may glorify God, in acknowledging that all things in heaven and in earth are at his disposal, and that He accomplishes every thing at the time which He has determined beforehand, and according to the declaration of his own Word.

When God appeared to Abram, it is written in Gen. xv. 13. He prophesied that Abram's seed should be strangers in a land not their own, and should be afflicted there 400 years. Thirty years elapsed before they began to be afflicted, making their sojourn in Egypt 430 years; and then at the end of 430 years, even the self same day, it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord came out from the land of Egypt, Exod. xii. 41. Again, when the prophet Ezekiel was commanded to warn the house of Israel of the judgments God was about to bring upon them for their sin, it is said, in Ezekiel iv. 4, 'Lie thou upon thy left side, and lay the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it: according to the number of the days that thou shalt lie upon it, thou bear their iniquity. For I have laid upon thee the years of their iniquity, according to the number of the days, 390; so shalt thou bear the iniquity of the house of Israel: and when thou hast accomplished them, lie again on thy right side, and thou shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Judah forty days; I have appointed thee each day for a year'; and to mark the accomplishment of this, with the same exactness as the deliverance from Egypt, it is written in Ezekiel xxiv. 2, 'Son of man, write thee the day, even of this same day; the King of Babylon set himself against Jerusalem this same day; and in this prophecy we are taught that a day in Numbers is put for a year. The Captivity in Babylon, which began when Ezekiel prophesied, Jeremiah had previously declared should last seven years, Jer. xxv. 11, 'And these nations shall serve the King of Babylon seventy years; and when seventy years are accomplished, I will punish the King of Babylon, and the nation, saith the Lord, for their iniquity, and the land of the Chaldeans, and will make it perpetual desolations.' And when these years were expired, Daniel, who 'understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah the prophet, that He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem, set his face unto the Lord his God,' Dan. ix. 2. 'To Daniel, thus instructed concerning the fulfilment of the dates given before his time, fresh numbers are revealed concerning times then future; some of which are future still, but all of which shall be accomplished in the way of the Lord; we have but to know the meaning, to become assured of their accomplishment. But in order to know the meaning, we must enter into the state of Daniel's mind. We must dismiss our own prepossessions and prejudices, and endeavor to feel just as he felt, in order that the declarations made to him may produce the same impressions upon us, which they were intended to produce in him. Daniel lived at Babylon when the captivity was ending; and the thing which he most desired was, to see his people again restored to their own land. And as all the prophecies of Scripture had with one accord declared, that the final restoration of the Jewish people, the blessed reign of righteousness and peace, under Messiah or Christ, should commence, he fondly hoped that the restoration then at hand would be the final restoration, and that the kingdom of Messiah would begin. This Messiah whom Daniel expected, he knew to be the Adonai of Scripture, the Lord as well as the Christ; Him who had been the dwelling place of his people in all generations, written of in Ps. xc. 1, Him whom David calls Lord, altho' he was also his son, Ps. xc. 1. To this Adonai, Jehovah the Father is bringing all things into subjection, and for his sake is continually working; until He makes his foes his footstool. Him the Father hath made a Priest forever after the order of Melchisedec, Ps. 4. To Him he shall give power to strike through kings in the day of his wrath, Ps. cx. 5. Him the Son, the Father hath anointed upon his holy hill of Zion, Ps. xi. 6. Him the Son, the kings of the earth are commanded to submit to, that they may know the blessedness of putting trust in Him, Ps. ii. 12; and to Him the Father shall give the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, Ps. ii. 8. Daniel knew that this Lord of all should also be the Son of Man; and that these mighty actings of Jehovah the Father for Adonai the Son, were for the end of bringing into manifestation the seed of the woman, who should bruise the serpent's head—the seed of Abraham, in whom all the families of the earth should be blessed—and the seed of David, to whom promises were made which overwhelmed David with astonishment, that he exclaimed, 'Whom am I? O Lord God! Is this the manner of the man who is Adonai Jehovah? 2 Sam. vii. 18. To this seed of David the sure word of God hath promised the throne of David forever, not only in the passage just referred to, but in Ps. lxxii, Isa. ix., Jer. xxiii. xxxi, xxxiii., Ez. xxxvii., and innumerable other passages of Scripture; and that un-

der his dominion, as King of the Jews, all the nations of the earth should be blessed with peace and prosperity, declared in Isa. li., Mic. iv., in the last chapters of Isaiah, of Ezekiel, of Zechariah, and of all the other prophets; and to confirm all the prophecies to Daniel, and put them beyond all manner of doubt, a vision had appeared to him in ch. vii., wherein the Son of Man receives dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, & languages, should serve him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed. Daniel, therefore, in praying for the rebuilding of the city and the sanctuary, was in fact praying for the raising up of the tabernacle and the throne of David, which was fallen down, Amos ix., was praying for the days of the Messiah—was praying for the glory of that Son of Man whom he had seen in a vision, of that Adonai for whom the Father was working; and, there, in the prayer which he puts up for pardon and returning favor for his people,—after humbling himself, & confessing his sin and the sins of his people, he gathers all the force of the appeal, and all the fervour of his own desires, into the one point of entreating Jehovah to have mercy, and to fulfil his great and glorious promises for Adonai's sake, ch. ix. 17.

God had brought to pass all the words spoken against them at the very time and in the very manner declared beforehand by His prophets; and Daniel now prays that the great and glorious promises made in their favor may have the like punctual and minute fulfilment, for the glory of God's holy name, and for the bringing in of the Kingdom of Messiah. Daniel, therefore, prayed to the Lord his God, & said, 'O Lord, the great and dreadful God! keeping covenant and mercy to them that serve him, and to them that keep his commandments, we have sinned and done wickedly—And He hath confirmed his words which He spake against us—Now, therefore, O our God! hear the prayer of thy servant, and his supplications, & cause thy face to shine upon thy sanctuary that is desolate, for Adonai's sake.' In answer to this prayer, the angel Gabriel comes forth to give Daniel 'skill and understanding' in those things concerning which his thoughts and desires were so intently occupied, and especially concerning the vision of the preceding chapter, which had greatly troubled him. For, with the expectations of all the glory and blessedness which would ensue on the restoration of the Jews to their own land full in his mind, such a vision as that in the preceding chapter would fill him with perplexity and sorrow. For, instead of the glory expected by Daniel, it speaks of another desolation, still to come: more terrible than the captivity of Babylon, then drawing to a close; and to continue not merely for seventy years, but for two thousand three hundred years; and which should not only destroy wonderfully, and prosper, and practice, and destroy the mighty and the holy people, but should even stand up against the Prince of princes, Dan. viii. 25. And though the desolation is declared to be the last end of the indignation; and it is also declared to be a fixed and certain thing, for at the time appointed the end shall be; and it is also declared, that the vision reaches to the end, for at the time of the end shall be the vision; yet this is damped by the declaration, that it is for many days, when Daniel hoped for it immediately.

Hence follows the grief of Daniel, in the damping of his immediate expectations concerning the coming of Messiah at the return from the Babylonian Captivity; and his astonishment at the tremendous woes which were coming upon his people, through that 'king of a fierce countenance,' who was to arise at the conclusion of the time assigned to both the kingdom of Persia, and the kingdom which overthrew Persia, that is Grecia. Now it is declared in a following chapter of Daniel (xi.) that four other kings only should reign over Persia, when the king of Grecia should overturn that empire; which king of Grecia was Alexander the Great, who is denoted by the rough he-goat of the vision. This single consideration sufficiently refutes the idea that so short a period as two thousand three hundred years can be signified by the vision, as it includes five reigns in the mere contest between the ram and the he-goat, and to these the four kingdoms of Alexander's generals succeed, and the king of fierce countenance after all. And when it is considered, that the contests between Grecia and Persia were more than a thousand years before the Hegira, and that the sanctuary is still in desolation, and the vision therefore not yet fulfilled, the supposition of its being for only two thousand three hundred days becomes perfectly absurd.

Daniel also, in the preceding vision of chapter vii., had beheld a little horn come up among the ten horns of the fourth beast, and could not fail to see some resemblance in the little horn of ch. viii. 9, 23, which would lead him to connect them both in time and character, and fill him with apprehensions for his people under such great and long-continued tribulation; and occasion also no less perplexity to understand the vision. Wherefore it is said, at the end of ch. viii., 'I Daniel fainted and was sick certain days; and I was astonished at the vision; but none understood it.'

(To be continued.)

A LADY'S PROMISE—Lady Penelope d'Arcy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl of Rivers, who married Sir George Trenchard, was left a widow at seventeen.

She wedded secondly Sir John Gage, Knt. and thirdly Sir William Hervey, Knt. of Ickworth, in Suffolk. This fair lady and wealthy heiress was wooed by three suitors at the same time, and the Knights, as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize with targe and lance; but the lady herself forbade the battle, and menaced the disobedient Knights with her displeasure, promising, jocularly, that if they had but patience, she would have them all in their turns, and she actually fulfilled her promise, for she espoused first Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, secondly Sir John Gage, of Foile, and thirdly Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth.

CHINESE GRATITUDE—A Chinese merchant had some dealings with an American trader, who attempted to quit the port without discharging his debt, and would have succeeded, but for the spirit and activity of a young officer of one of the company's ships. He boarded the American vessel when upon the point of sailing, and, by his remonstrances or otherwise, prevailed on the American to make a satisfactory arrangement with his creditor. In acknowledgment for this service, the Chinese merchant purchased from the young officer, in his several successive voyages to China on very favorable terms, the whole of his commercial adventure. He might thus have been considered to have fulfilled any ordinary claim upon this gratitude: but he went farther than this. After some years he expressed his surprise to the officer that he had not yet obtained the command of a ship. The other replied, that it was a lucrative post, which could be obtained only by purchase, & at an expense of some thousand pounds, a sum wholly out of his power to raise. The Chinese merchant said he would remove that difficulty, and immediately gave him a draft for the amount, to be repaid at his convenience. The officer died on the voyage home, and the draft was never presented; but it was drawn on a house of great respectability, & would have been duly honored....Davis' China.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny. Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Thos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery
and Hardware,
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

FRANKLIN STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Lends furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.
College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836.

Tenders

WILL be received at the Office of the British American Land Company, for the supply of
3000 Cedar Posts, &
3000 do. Rails.
To be delivered at Sherbrooke, on or before the 10th May next.
Sherbrooke, Dec. 20, 1836.

Tenders

WILL be received by the British American Land Company, for the construction of 8 frame Buildings, 24 by 36 feet, according to a plan and specification, to be seen at their Office at Sherbrooke.
Sherbrooke, Dec. 20, 1836.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED!!!

Munson & Co.,

IN returning thanks for the good share of Public patronage with which they have been favoured, inform their old friends and customers that they have received and are now opening at their store in Philipsburg, a very nice, well selected, and extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter GOODS!

all of which they will sell as cheap as they can be bought at any Store in the Townships, none excepted.

They add further, that they will purchase good

Pine Logs,

that will make Plank or Boards, for the southern Market, to be delivered at any responsible Saw-Mill within 10 miles of Missiskoui Bay; and will make advances on the same to any responsible person. The Logs to be delivered any time in the course of next Winter.
Philipsburg, Nov. 3, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloth, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11-1y.

For Sale,



AN Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Frelighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

SARAH WINCHESTER.

Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V. 222, 12w

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says, 'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union'; the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836, says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

TEE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tales to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Penel Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premium, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matter, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use, of innumerable value, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps Philadelphia, Woodward & Clarke.